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General Summary of News.

ASIA.

The last arrival from the eastward brought us detailed accounts from Rangoon of the death of His Burman Majesty, and as we have devoted our present Number wholly to Asiatic intelligence, we embrace the opportunity of giving this at length, more particularly as the circumstances that accompanied and followed this event are such as, for the sake of humanity, we hope are very seldom heard of even in the despotic countries of the East.

The information has been transmitted to us from unexceptionable authority, and is of a very recent date, the 1st of the present month. It is the first account that has been received here, beyond the mere mention of the King's death, which we announced a few days since; and as we conceive it interesting, some parts indeed too painfully so, we lose no time in presenting it to the Public.

His Burman Majesty, the King of Ava, departed this life on the 5th of June 1819, at a very advanced age; and after a reign of eight and thirty successive years.

The Prince Regent, grandson of the late King, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th; and on the 7th the remains of the deceased King (attended by his successors, with the Princes of TAUONOO, PRONZ, and others, as chief mourners,) were, with solemn ceremony and grandeur, placed on the funeral pile, composed of sandal-wood and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and the mourners occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel until the corpse was totally consumed; when the ashes were carefully collected together, put in an urn, and deposited in a Royal Cemetery, as a relick for the future veneration of His deceased Majesty's descendants and relatives.

Tho' the indisposition of the late King had been attempted to be kept a profound secret, it was, nevertheless, known to the greater part, if not the whole, of the people, throughout the kingdom; and consequently alarming apprehensions of the consequences of a change, secretly agitated their minds; for such an event is generally expected to be attended with public disturbances, and often indeed with much bloodshed. Fortunately, however, the foresight and precaution of His present Majesty, by promptly taking certain measures against future turbulence, and the agitation of the public mind, relieved his subjects from these apprehended evils, as will appear from the sequel of this narrative.

After performing the solemn functions of a chief mourner, and closing the funeral rites of his deceased predecessor, His Majesty's next care was to direct his attention towards the security of his dominions, to prevent the least commotion, and to preserve the tranquillity and welfare of his subjects; to effect which, it was thought necessary for him to adopt immediate arbitrary measures. Having abundant reason to fear his

own brother, the Prince of TAUONOO, (whose daring and violent spirit led him to form the design of seizing on the throne,) His Majesty ordered him to be arrested, together with the whole of his children, grandchildren, and the rest of his family, and on the 10th they were put into red bags, or sacks, and thrown into the sea!! an honorable mode of death, reserved by the laws and customs of the country, for the Royal descendants only!!!

The Prince PRONZ, the uncle of His present Majesty, who was leagued in the treasonable confederacy, was also apprehended; and the King, after torturing him, and crushing his bones on the rack, committed him to close confinement, where, it was said, he was strangled on the 12th.

On the same day, another Prince, named MA-AU-WOODY, son-in-law of the late Prince of PRONZ, who was also concerned in the plot, was apprehended and put in prison; but the King having since prevailed on him to divorce his wife, he has been in consequence released from his confinement: tho' at the same time he is reduced to the mortifying disgrace of humbling and submitting himself to the immediate commands and pleasure of the Prince KHAU-RA-WOODY-MA, his younger brother.

On the 15th, the Prince LEH-GAIN, whose eldest brother MO-HE-NING, is the son-in-law of the present Vice-Roy of Rangoon, was also executed, as one of the conspirators. On the 18th, one of the Prime Ministers, together with the Governor of the Western Province, ALLOUN-WOON, were punished with death, for the same crime.

The number of the principal personages attached to the cause and interests of the late unhappy Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, is said to be about fourteen hundred, and it is confidently believed that from ten to fifteen thousand men of the lowest class, have shared the same fate!!

The property of the Prince of TAUONOO, which has been by the Royal authority confiscated, subsequent to his death, amounted in gold, silver, diamonds, jewels, and other valuable articles, to about one million and four hundred thousand Ticals of flowered silver, equal to one million eight hundred and forty eight thousand sicca Rupees! The property of the Prince of PRONZ, which is supposed to have been considerably more in value than that of the Prince of TAUONOO, has been also confiscated; tho' by an order of the King, it is promised to be distributed among His Majesty's Army! whose fidelity has enabled him to carry his bloody purposes into execution!!

All the fire arms, &c. and other weapons which were found in the magazines, have been seized and carried to the Royal Arsenal.

His Majesty has granted pardon to the crews of five War-boats belonging to the late Prince of PRONZ, who, likewise, were engaged in the treasonable plot; but they are to be transported to Martaban, until further orders.

After the re-establishment of perfect tranquillity in the kingdom, His Majesty was pleased to make the following appointments and promotions.

MAHN-LAU-NA-ORTHAN, formerly Vice Roy of Rangoon, known by the name of **MEEADA TAKAN**, to be the First Prime Minister of the State; and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of His Majesty, being Foster-Brother of the late **INGHEY-BRAH**, the Father of His present Majesty; and an old and faithful Servant. His Daughter is to be ranked as one of the junior Princesses.

MEN-YE-YAJAH, the present Vice Roy of Rangoon, known by the name of **MOUN-SHOA-THAH**, of Royal lineage, being the Grandson of the **ALLOUN PRAHGEY MAULLOON** Prince, to be a Prince of the Empire.

MAUNGGYAIO, to be Governor of **TAUONOO**.

TAKAN MAU-MOON, (of noble blood) to be Governor of **MARTABAN**.

MOUNTSEE, to be Governor of **BASSIN**.

MON-HYA-GHYOW, Eldest Son of **MEEADA TAKAN**, to be Governor of **SYRIAN**.

CHAN-DAU-THEE-REE, to be Governor of **PRONE**.

MAUNCOON-THAUON, to be General of the Cavalry.

MEN-MAHAH-MEN-HLAH-MEN-GOUNG, to be one of the Prime Ministers of State.

MEN-NAO-MYOO-THEE-HAH-THOO-RAH, to be one of the Ministers of State.

MEN-NAA-MYOO-RAJAH-THOO, ditto ditto.

MEN-NAA-MYOO-THEE-REE-THEN-HAH-YAH, ditto ditto.

THAUN-YO, to be Governor of **L'HINE**.

The King was further pleased to permit the following Princes to have the Honor of visiting His Majesty.

TRAURAUWOODY, His Majesty's Brother.

MAKRAU-MAIN, His Majesty's Uncle.

THAUN-DOOAH-MAIN, ditto.

MEENG-HOON-MAIN, ditto.

THAIN-NEE-MAIN, ditto.

On the 3d of July, the Royal Order for all these State arrangements arrived at Rangoon, and on the 6th, the population proceeded to **SHOA-DAGON**, the Great Pagoda of Rangoon, where, after the usual form and ceremony, they took the oaths of allegiance to the present Sovereign.

The following is a faithful Translation of the Royal Mandate issued on this occasion.

"**MEN-HLAH-NAU-RA-TAH**, **MEN-MAHAH-MEN-HLAH-MEN-GOUNG**, **MEN-NAA-MYOO-THEE-REE-THEN-HAH-YAH**, give information:

THA-DO-MEN-YAY-RAJAH, **RAY-WOON**, Collectors of Revenue, Collectors of Duties, and Military Chiefs of **NAN-THAH-WAH-TEE**!

In regard to the various chokeys, where duties are taken, beginning with the landing places, and chokeys of the Royal city, the duties are, by Royal authority, remitted for three years.

In regard to the outer appendages of the country, the subordinate parts and villages let, that which has been rightly fixed of old, as the outer appendages of the country, the subordinate parts and villages, be those appendages.

In regard, to lands which are late arrangements of new lands and islands, and have been taken possession of, let them not be appendages of the country; but let them be according to the bounds of the towns and villages.

In regard to taking the produce of the ground, called **Ah-loung**, let it not be taken.

In regard to the **That-thah-maa-dah** money, so called, let it not be demanded of the common people of the town and villages.

In regard to the trading boats up and down the river, let there be no distinct revenue, bearing on boats; but let there be only the boats belonging to the palace.

According as we have received on our heads these Royal orders of His Majesty, you are to remit, and not receive whatever pertains to the revenue and duties of the chokeys, the landing places, the land chokeys, and the petty officers, excepting the duties which are customarily taken on foreign ship people, and the Karen revenue.

In regard to the **That-thah-maa-dah** money, you are not to demand it of the common people of the various towns and villages.

This is officially transmitted. Let it be communicated to all the Officers of Government, and the Chiefs of Districts, that they make no demands, and according to the original, excellent moderator, let people remain in quietness, that they may pursue their business, and make profit.

Let the **That-thah-maa-dah** money, and the duties for presentation which have been already taken, be forwarded with accurate registers, and presented at the Royal feet."

In consequence of the indisposition of the late King, an express order from the then Prince Regent, came down from **Ava**, for the Vice-Roy to go up immediately.

In pursuance of this command, His Excellency, on the 18th of June, left Rangoon, with all the books, upwards of one thousand in number, bearing with him, treasure, in bullion, to the amount of many lacs of Ticals, independent of other goods and valuables, also to an immense value, which the inhabitants of Rangoon and of the adjacent countries and villages have been taxed with, for the Royal Treasury!

On the 20th, His Excellency received an authentic intelligence of the demise of the late King, which induced him to leave the heavy boats behind, and proceed himself in a war-boat, with all possible speed; but before reaching **Ava**, he received a counter order from the present King, to return back to Rangoon, and resume the reins of the Government; which order he readily submitted to.

It is further said, that the treasure which His Excellency was conveying to **Ava**, for the Royal coffers, His present Majesty, has, with an unbounded generosity, commanded to be restored to its respective proprietors; but the veracity of this part of the Royal rumours is a matter of much doubt.

Perfect tranquillity and harmony are, however, at present predominant at Rangoon.

The present Sovereign of **Burmah**, is represented to be about five and thirty years of age, of a mild disposition; temperate in many respects; just to all; of a most liberal mind, and possessing many other good qualifications, which endear him to the bosoms of his subjects, who esteem him to adoration!!

The following particulars of the melancholy accident that occurred on board the **Britannia**, Capt. **Snowball**, on her passage from Rangoon to **Calcutta**, have been sent to us for insertion:—

On the afternoon of the 20th of August, Mr. **Wheelock**, Baptist Missionary, who had been for some time in a declining state of health, had been sitting by his wife, who was writing, when he left her without her immediately perceiving it. Hearing the quarter gallery door close, and missing him from her side, she concluded he was gone there. The circumstance therefore excited no alarm, till his long stay there induced her to open it, to render him such assistance as his debilitated state sometimes required.

On opening the door of the quarter gallery, it was found empty, and the window being wide open, it was conjectured that this unfortunate gentleman had either accidentally fallen

overboard through it, or in a fit of delirious phrenzy had jumped out of it into the sea. As an immediate and thorough search was made all over the ship and proved unsuccessful, there can be no doubt of the melancholy fact. For several days previous to this lamentable accident, Mr. Wheelock had not been perfectly sane. It is singular, considering the noise occasioned by a body falling into the water, that in this instance not a soul on board heard it.

New South Wales.—The Sydney Gazette which reached us by the last arrival, of which we spoke a few days since, contain several striking proofs of the advancing state of the colony, in all those particulars which usually mark the progress of increasing population.

On the 7th of April there were in the harbour of Sydney. Four King's vessels, and Five Colonial ones, attached to and in the service of the local Government, besides the merchant or trading vessels belonging to and visiting the port. The names of the former were: His Majesty's brigs Elizabeth, Henrietta, and Lady Nelson, His Majesty's schooner Prince Regent, and His Majesty's cutter Mermaid.

One of these vessels had been very recently launched, the account of which is thus given.

"We had the pleasure on Wednesday, the 7th of April, to witness the Launch of the new Schooner built at His Majesty's Dock-yard at Sydney, by Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as a present for the King of the Sandwich Islands, and named by His Excellency the Governor, '*The Prince Regent*.' The novelty of the sight attracted a great number of spectators, as well on shore as on the water; and the stately manner in which she first saluted the 'retiring wave' afforded general satisfaction. She is a very fine vessel; her burthen 40 tons; and will be dispatched to the King of the Sandwich Islands as soon as completely rigged and properly equipped for so long a voyage."

The sports of the Turf were in some estimation at this Colony, and although the stakes were not high, the sport itself was seemingly entered into with animation. The following is the first notice we meet with of this.

"His Excellency the Governor's permission having been obtained for a Race on Whit-Monday, upon our neat and very handsome course, the following stakes are contributed for, by amateurs.—The following is the account of prizes to be run for, viz.—

1. An elegant Silver Cup of English manufacture.
2. A Silver Bowl, Cover, and Ladle.
3. A Saddle and Bridle of the first London make and fashion.

The horses (not particularizing the gender) are to be entered for running at the house of Mr. Robert Hazard, in Castlereagh-street, previous to the day of running; which, it is to be repeated, will be on Whit-Monday, falling upon the 31st of May; by which time those horses that shall be considered by their owners worthy of contending for the palm of victory, will have sufficient time to animate, and drown the remembrance of their ordinary labours, in the full flowing tide of an ardent expectation, so that to outstrip their speed must be at least to rival Pegasus himself.

Our breed of horses are known to be good, and we must therefore look forward to some pleasant sport."

It is gratifying, however, to find that more important objects are not lost sight of.

The following, which we find in the same Paper, and which we give unaltered, may serve as an index of the feelings, as well as a picture of the state of nature, society or population of New South Wales.

"On Tuesday the 13th of April, an Anniversary School Examination took place at Parramatta, at which the children of the Native Institution were introduced, their numbers not exceeding twenty; those of the schools of the children of Europeans amounting nearly to a hundred. Prizes were prepared for distribution among such of the children as should be found to excel in the early rudiments of education, moral and religious; and it is not less strange than pleasing to remark, in answer to an erroneous opinion which had long prevailed with many, namely, that the Aborigines of this country were insusceptible to any mental improvement which could adapt them to the purposes of civilized association, that a black girl of fourteen years of age, between three or four years in the school, bore away the chief prize, with much satisfaction to their worthy adjudgers and auditors. Other prizes were designated to children of much desert; and it was declared generally that the attention paid to their instruction by their various instructors was entitled to much praise for their zeal in so good a cause, manifested in the improvement of their pupils. At the time His Excellency Governor Macquarie was pleased to institute and patronize the Institution for the maintenance and instruction of these poor children, it was considered by very few, otherwise than as a first wish to withdraw them from a condition which had no rank in the scale of human nature; but under his benign auspices aided by the zealous exertions of the Gentlemen appointed to its Committee, we have already the happiness of contemplating in the infant bud the richness of the expanding flower. That they might have been for many years to come reserved for the contempt of the more enlightened world no doubt may be formed; but do not all late accounts inform us that the black natives of Africa are in the exercise of high offices in St. Domingo; which they not only conduct with precision, but fill with a degree of urbanity? (which may nevertheless be more confined to the reception of strangers than to common habit.) Why then should we despair of these poor people being equally redeemable from their state of abjection, which was in itself but natural to persons whose only associates were the animals of the forest?"

It is true, that repeated instances in our natives, have occasioned their adapting themselves in youth to European manners, and in the end retreated to the woods to rejoin their kindred; but in this there can be nothing to be wondered at: that state amongst the white population that was assigned to them was possibly little better than the one they had forsaken; the meanest offices of drudgery always reflecting upon their minds a picture of debasement, a want of attention to their common wants, of which our very dogs and horses had not to complain. Such treatment could not be considered a fair trial of their capacities or fixed inclinations. On the contrary, it was sufficient to disgust instead of withdrawing them from habits which at maturer age appeared to themselves to be even less intolerable. In a Gazette, ten years ago, we recollect ascribing to another cause their voluntary return to original habits. Man cannot be happy without society, for nature has enriched him with a mind which unfits him to the state of solitude. A poor native boy in a kitchen was worse than in a state of solitude; for he had constantly, and the more so as he improved in faculty, to lament a debasement which nature alone had stamped upon him. There is an associate which man in every condition finds congenial to his wishes; the smallest bird has its mate; the untamed lion of the forest defends his den, and protects his yet inoffensive family of yelping cubs. Out of the woods the poor half-civilized native had no chance of a mate; no chance of ever sharing in the tender feelings of a parent, which the very crocodile evinces. The doubt of their capacity and fairness of intellect must now wear off; and it will no more be doubted that this our infant Native Institution will prove eventually honorable to its earliest Patronage, and add additional honor to the country whose benevolent efforts are sounded throughout all parts of the habitable world."

College of Fort William,

AUGUST 19, 1819.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS:

On Thursday the 19th instant, being the day appointed by His EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Right Honorable the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, the Honorable GEORGE DOWDESWELL, the Honorable JAMES STUART, and the Honorable JOHN ADAM, Members of the Supreme Council, and the Honorable SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Judge of the Supreme Court, with Major General Wood, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, and others of the principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, as well as some respectable Natives, were also assembled.

The MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS, Lady MACNAGHTEN, Lady D'O'LY, Mrs. MIDDLETON, Mrs. WOOD, Mrs. UDNV, and several other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Most Noble the VISITOR, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the room where the Disputations were to be held. When the VISITOR had taken his seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order:—

First.—Persian.

Position.—An eminent superiority of the literary compositions of the Western Ancients, over those of Asiatic Writers, will be found in the purity and elegance of the former, when contrasted with the glare of figurative exaggeration of the latter.

Respondent,	Mr. C. Lindsay.
First Opponent, ..	Mr. B. H. Hodgson.
Second Opponent, ..	Mr. W. Page.
Moderator,	Lieut. D. Bryce.

Second.—Hindoostanee.

Position.—A translation of the popular works of Europe into the colloquial languages of Hindoostan, would tend to expand the minds of the Natives, and facilitate the extension of Civilisation and Science.

Respondent,	Mr. W. Page.
First Opponent, ..	Mr. E. Bory.
Second Opponent, ..	Mr. J. C. Brown.
Moderator,	Maj. J. W. Taylor.

Third.—Bengalee.

Position.—The Bengalee language merits assiduous cultivation, not only from its utility in business, but from its conciseness of expression and elegance of style, which render it highly applicable to literary composition.

Respondent,	Mr. W. R. Clarke.
First Opponent, ..	Mr. B. H. Hodgson.
Second Opponent, ..	Mr. J. Hunter.
Moderator,	Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

Fourth.—Sanskrit.

Position.—The Sanskrit language, though at present shut up in the Libraries of the Brahmins, and appropriated solely to the records of Religion and Literature, was probably once current over most of the Oriental World.

Respondent,	Mr. A. Grote.
First Opponent, ..	Mr. W. R. Clarke.
Moderator,	Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Most Noble the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, Medals of Merit, or other Honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examination held in June, and read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student about to leave the College.

The Visitor presented to each Student entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma, inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt at conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students were also distributed to them respectively; after which His Excellency the Visitor delivered the following Discourse.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

It is with gratification, though not altogether unqualified, that I meet you on the present occasion. The deductions from my satisfaction are not indeed weighty: still they are such as I feel bound to express.

The Returns of the late Examination do not exhibit the extraordinary display of acquirements, which has done honor to the College of Fort William at many of our former anniversaries.

The honorary rewards distributed on the present occasion are fewer in number than those of even the last year, which I was forced to complain of as inferior to any preceding year in its product of eminent learning.

I turn from this unsatisfactory view of the result of the Examination, to remark on the other hand, with great pleasure, that of twenty-six Civil Students who have been examined, no less than eighteen have been found qualified to discharge the duties of the Public Service, by a competent proficiency in two of the languages taught in the College.

Of these, one Student, Mr. William Raikes Clarke, has qualified himself in less than five months; three, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Simson, in nine; and two, Mr. Page and Mr. Barlow, in ten.

In this view of the subject, the aggregate proportion of qualification for the Public Service yielded by the College this year, seems inferior only to the produce of 1816, which in this respect appears to have been singularly distinguished beyond other years.

I am happy to have it in my power to remark, that the attendance of the Students at the Lectures has been more regular during the past Term than it had been during many former Terms, and to this amendment must in great measure be attributed, a success in the present year, extensive, if not strikingly brilliant.

I have also much gratification in noticing those instances of individual merit which the reports of the College have brought under my inspection.

Among the Students reported qualified for the Public Service, Mr. Hodgson, by his general proficiency, stands first. After having been attached to the Institution for the short period of nine months, he has obtained a Degree of Honor for high proficiency in the Bengalee, and a Medal of Merit for rapid and considerable progress in Persian. He holds the rank of Second Scholar in Persian, and Second in Bengalee. It does not take from Mr. Hodgson's merit to observe, that on his admission into the College, his acquirements in Bengalee and Persian were already considerable.

Mr. Page is the second Student in the order of general proficiency. Two Medals of Merit have been awarded to him for diligent application and rapid progress in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages; in the latter of which he stands first, and in the former, on a level with Mr. Hodgson. His knowledge of those languages appears to have been acquired almost entirely at the College of Fort William since August last, at which period he entered the Institution.

Mr. Lindsay is ranked the third in the list of general proficiency and stands at the head of the Persian Class. He was admitted into the College subsequently to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Page, and after having been attached to it little more than two months, obtained a Medal of Merit for progress in the Persian language. To the honor of Haylebury College be it mentioned, that when Mr. Lindsay joined the College of Fort William, he was superior to any Persian Scholar in the latter. It is doubly praise-worthy in Mr. Lindsay that he brought so much knowledge with him, and that he has been able to keep his place with competitors of more than common talent. He has also obtained a Medal of Merit for rapid progress in the Hindoostanee language, in which he is the fourth Scholar.

Mr. Clarke, who holds the fourth place in the general list, stands first of the Students of Bengalee, and has attained a Degree of Honor in that language. He has also acquired considerable proficiency in Sanskrit, and is the second Scholar in that tongue. Mr. Clarke's progress in the short period, little more than four months, during which he has been attached to the College of Fort William, has been rapid and honorable, and it is alike creditable to him and to the Sister Institution of Haylebury, that he brought

with him from England a considerable portion of his knowledge of the Bengalee language.

Mr. Simson, the fifth on the general list, has distinguished himself by rapid and considerable progress in Persian and Hindoostanee, and has obtained Medals of Merit in both languages.

Mr. Grote, who was admitted only in January last, and is not yet reported qualified for the Public Service, has gained great credit by distinguished progress in Bengalee, in which language he has obtained a Medal of Merit, and by great proficiency in Sanskrit, in which he is the first Scholar.

Two Medals of Merit have been assigned to Mr. Thomas Temple Blackburn, for superior specimens of Penmanship in Persian and Nagree Characters, and a Medal of Merit to Mr. Garrett, and one to Lieutenant Fulcher, the only Military Student at the College, for a similar distinction in Penmanship in the Persian Character.

I am sorry to find it incumbent on me to mention, that two Students, Mr. Malony, and Mr. Staniforth, have this year suffered the disgrace of removal from College; and that Mr. Walter Blackburn, and Mr. Henry Smith, are reported as having exposed themselves to a similar penalty.

There is another Student whose conduct has not been creditable, but whom I forbear indicating more distinctly, in the hope that his future amendment may justify this mark of lenity.

The only Degrees of Honor conferred this year are two; both for proficiency in the Bengalee language. The number last year was four, all in the Bengalee language. So that in two successive years, no Degree of Honor has been conferred, either in Persian or Hindoostanee, or in any other language than Bengalee.

I am at a loss to account for this undue preference to the Provincial language of Bengal, at the sacrifice of those more extensively useful languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee.

I am apprehensive that the name of the language must mislead the Students at the preparatory College of Haylebury, destined for the Bengal Presidency, under an erroneous supposition that because they are nominated to Bengal, the language of that Province is the one which they should take the greatest pains to acquire.

A short experience in this Country, Gentlemen, will show you that they have done wrong who have neglected the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in order to devote their principal attention to the Bengalee.

I trust that you will not misunderstand me, nor suppose that I undervalue a knowledge of the Bengalee language.

To those who serve in the Province of Bengal, it is indispensable as a qualification, but Persian and Hindoostanee are not less necessary even in Bengal.

Such therefore as wish to obtain employment in Bengal, but without relinquishing the honorable eminence of being qualified for employment in every part generally of the territories under this Presidency, should endeavour to obtain a competent knowledge of Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.

They again who wish preferably to be employed in the Provinces beyond Bengal Proper, should understand, that, if they confine themselves to the study of two languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee are those which they will find most generally useful; the Hindoostanee for colloquial purposes, the Persian for correspondence and business conducted in writing.

While on this subject, I must say a word respecting the study of the Arabic and Sanskrit languages. These hold the highest rank in erudition; and those Students who propose to profit by this Institution, in order to obtain great acquirements in Oriental Literature, or with a view to arrive at a more radical knowledge of Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee, and the other languages of India, will do well to apply themselves to Arabic and Sanskrit. Those on the other hand whose object is to qualify themselves as speedily as possible for the ordinary duties of the Public Service, and to quit the College as soon as they be reported qualified, will accomplish their object in the best manner by directing their principal attention to Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee, reserving the venerable but less immediately needed languages of Arabic and Sanskrit for future study.

I regret to see, that of the Honorary Rewards of this year, so many have been adjudged for the art of Penmanship, to Gentlemen who do not appear in other respects to have obtained any dis-

tinguished eminence in the knowledge of the languages. The art of ready writing, when combined with a knowledge of the languages, is invaluable; and even in these days, when knowledge of the languages is extensively diffused, will confer marked distinction on its possessor; will always prove of the greatest advantage and comfort to himself, and may be productive in particular emergencies, of material benefit to the State. But I would wish you, Gentlemen of the College of Fort William, to remember, that mere Penmanship, that is, the drawing or painting of elegant letters, without an adequate knowledge of the language, is not alone a worthy object of attainment; and that when Honorary Rewards were instituted for this art, it was with a view to encourage, not the mere dexterity of the Pen, but an accurate knowledge of the language for useful purposes, which cannot be said to be attained, without the talent of ready writing be connected with that of composing.

I cannot conclude this review of the proceedings of the past year without offering to the Gentlemen of the College Council and the Officers of the College, my warmest thanks for their zealous and honorable exertions.

I much fear that we are about to lose the services of Doctor Lumsden, the distinguished Professor in the Arabic and Persian languages, and one of the chief ornaments and supports of the College from its foundation. He has quitted us on leave of absence, and probably will not resume the Professor's Chair, his health being much impaired by his valuable labors in the Institution; but in the hope of his possible return, I will not now anticipate the period of his final departure.

In the course of this year a valuable donation of Books on Scandinavian Literature has been received into the College Library from the University of Copenhagen, in return for a collection of Oriental Works, presented by this Government in the name of the Honorable Company. The Managers of the Danish University and the Commissioners for its Library have expressed themselves in the warmest terms of acknowledgment for the present we sent them, and have signified a strong desire to promote an intercourse between the two Institutions, for which there is a corresponding inclination on our part.

I am most happy to have it in my power to announce that a Sanskrit and English Dictionary, by that distinguished Scholar, Mr. Wilson, is completed, and will issue from the Press in the course of a few weeks. This work, which is the translation of an extensive compilation prepared by learned Natives for the use of the College, comprehends the whole body of words to be found in the Original Dictionaries yet extant, to which particular reference is made under each term extracted from them. It also contains the radicals of the Sanskrit language, which are uniformly omitted in the Original Works, as being the subject of separate collections, and it comprehends many other additions that will no doubt prove highly useful to the Sanskrit Student, by whom the want of such elementary aid has long been sensibly felt. The appearance of this Dictionary forms an important event in the cultivation of a very ancient and interesting language, and adds another national claim to the thanks of the Literary World, to whom the successful labours of the Company's Servants in India have made that language accessible and known. To Mr. Wilson we are under the greatest obligations for giving to us so important and valuable a work.

Mr. Sutherland of the Civil Service, a Gentleman distinguished in the annals of our College, is about to publish English translations, from the Original Sanskrit, of the *Duttaka Neemansa* and the *Duttaka Chundrika*, two esteemed Treatises on the Hindoo Law of Adoption; to which the Translator has added numerous notes, illustrative and explanatory, and a brief synopsis of the Law. Mr. Sutherland has pursued the study of Sanskrit since he quitted the Institution, and is an example, Gentlemen, worthy of imitation.

Captain Roehuck is adding to our stock of Hindoostanee knowledge, by preparing for publication a third edition of his English and Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary and Grammar, greatly augmented and improved since its first appearance in 1811, especially by the addition of a Hindoostanee and English Dictionary.

In addressing to you, Gentlemen, who are about to enter the Public Service, a few words of advice and exhortation, I indulge a feeling which might not misbecome paternal interest. I look to your career with earnest solicitude, though with comfortable augury. The first situations you will occupy will be of a subordinate character; but the lowest offices in the service to which you belong

are of importance, and are attended by duties of considerable responsibility. It may, however, fall to the lot of any of you to be employed at an early period in stations of elevated description. In no other part of the world do duties of such high trust devolve on such young men. You will have a large population looking up to you for justice and protection. You will have the rights and interests of your Government and the prosperity and happiness of its subjects committed to your charge. With such duties before you, you will readily see that a knowledge of the Native languages is not the only qualification required of you. You will have to exercise temper, judgment, and perfect impartiality, together with zeal and devotion to Public business. You are called on to love and cherish the people under you,—to enter into their feelings, pay attention to their peculiarities, and view with gentle charity their prejudices and weaknesses.

The eyes of Government will be upon you; yet I depend on your own spontaneous honorable impulses, much more than on any effect of our superintendence.

Every well-ordered mind must be conscious that where Providence has bestowed Sway, it has attached deep and inseparable conditions to the Boon. The sacred duty of promoting the welfare of those over whom rule, if exercised will be acknowledged by all: But there may be peculiarity of circumstances which will give to that duty a more than ordinary claim. Such circumstances do distinguish our position in this country. Our domination is altogether unprecedented in its nature. History records nothing parallel to it. Britain holds here an immense empire not by national force, but by the confidence which the most energetic and intelligent portion of the Native population reposes in us. We have attained this height of power, not through plan, not through forecast, but from the result of various unprovoked and unexpected contests; the issue of every one of which was rendered favorable to us, by the fidelity of Natives in our employ, and the advantageous prepossession which the inhabitants in general entertained respecting us. While we bless the Bounty of Heaven for these successes, our gratitude ought to be sincere towards a people whose reliance on our justice made them, in spite of habitual prejudices, connect their own comfort with the advancement of our dominion. Superadded to the generally recognised demands of the attention to the happiness of the governed, we have the special bond of justifying that opinion which so decisively facilitated the extension and stability of our interests: and since the extraordinary elevation of this fabric of power must attract the wondering gaze of the world, we have to remember that we are those only the more under observation as to the tone in which we act for our country. It is not the character of us petty individuals that is at stake. It is Britain that stands responsible to mankind for the mode in which this unexampled preponderance shall be used: and we have the proud but awful sensation that our Country's renown is so far committed to us. There is no one of you, young men, who will not have, even at your outset, an active part in the discharge of this vast obligation. Fashion your spirits to the situation. You ought to go forth with parental dispositions towards the Natives. Contemplate the superiority of your own acquirements as only prescribing the allowances which should be made for those destitute of similar advantages. You will have to deal with a community unhappily demoralized and debased in a considerable degree. If you will reflect that this is the consequence of their having been degraded by vicious and tyrannical Governments, it will strike you that the remedy is to habituate them to a different influence. You will be sensible that patience, kindness of manner, and lenity of procedure, will operate towards reclaiming them still more than even equity; which if dry and repulsive, will work but little on the feeling of such a population. Be the protectors, the consolers, the cheerers, of those around you. There has been a Cleveland. Imitate him.

Of you, Gentlemen, who have done your utmost in the College to qualify yourselves for the Public Service, it may be fairly presumed, that the applause of your own conscience has already taught you the happiness arising from a faithful discharge of duty, and that there is no danger of any deviation from the meritorious path you have hitherto pursued—Proceed and prosper. An approving Government will not overlook your toils or neglect to reward your services; and I trust that success will crown your endeavours, and that your names will be enrolled in the number of those who do honor to the service to which they belong.

Each of you will have more or less the means of promoting the measure most important towards the general improvement of the Natives. I mean, the dissemination of Instruction among them

by the establishment and encouragement of Schools. I therefore recommend this object earnestly to your active attention. Caution must be used in the prosecution of it, not to revolt the prejudices of the Natives, by controversial arguments against their notions. Instil the universal principles of morality, open the minds of the rising generation, enable them to exert their reason, and obnoxious customs will silently die away before the light diffused. By this simple prudence you will avoid exciting any jealousies which would obstruct your beneficent purpose. It is a high satisfaction to me to inform you that the persons whom I sent to establish Schools in Rajpootana have met the most cordial countenance. When they had explained to the principal men the nature and extent of their object, showing that it did not in any degree interfere with the habits and persuasions of the people, the project was received with fervour; and it was professed that there was no other mode in which the British Government could have so strongly testified its anxiety for the welfare of those liberated countries.

Those Gentlemen who must be sensible that they have neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of the College, may yet indulge in the consolation that the door is open for improvement. Let them make amends for past idleness by application to the duties of their respective Offices. It is in their power to retrieve the past and still to distinguish themselves so as to gain honor as Public Servants.

You, Gentlemen, who remain attached to the College, have before you, at no distant period I hope, the same prospects that I have been pointing out to your companions now quitting us, and you cannot think too much of the importance of the duties which await you in the employ of the State. In the mean time, your principal attention should be devoted to the means now in your reach of qualifying yourselves by an adequate knowledge of the languages. The character of the College is at present confined to your hands; and I trust that you are determined to make the coming year brilliant and distinguished in our annals, as well as honorable to yourselves.

Civil Appointments.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, August 20, 1819.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson to be Assistant to the Commissioner in Kumaon.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20.

Mr. Colin Lindsay to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. J. Neave to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. T. J. Turner to be Assistant to the Collector of Meerut.

Mr. F. Townshend to be Assistant to the Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Palmer to be Assistant to the Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. J. Hunter to be Assistant to the Collector of Agra.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20.

Mr. T. T. Blackburn to be Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20.

Mr. W. Page, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddeah:

Mr. W. R. Clarke, ditto to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. E. Bury, ditto in the Office of the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, ditto to the Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

Mr. Robert Barlow, ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. J. C. Brown, ditto of Benares.

Mr. G. Clerk, ditto of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Cardew, ditto of Jaunpore.

Mr. H. Manning, ditto of Burdwan.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, August 14, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Surgeon William Ainsley to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Muston, returned to the Military branch of the Medical Service.

Lieutenant Newton Wallace of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry and Adjutant to the Cuttack Legion, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for ten months.

Major George Becher of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Assistant Commissary General, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the extension of the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 26th of June, 1819, is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.

The Furlough granted to Major Becher, is, with reference to the Furlough Regulations of the Service, to commence from the 21st of April, 1819;—But, in advertence to the Act of Parliament, which limits the period of absence from India of Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, that Officer's Furlough will be considered to have effect from the date of his departure from Bengal.

Captain George Cunningham of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Commanding the 2d Rohillah Cavalry, having furnished a Medical Certificate, the extension of leave of absence granted to him by General Orders of the 27th of February last, is further prolonged for six months, from the expiration of the period therein specified, on account of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, August 21, 1819.

The rule laid down in the 5th Article 2d Section of the Medical Code, published in General Orders under date the 19th of April 1816, for providing Detachments of European Troops with subordinate Medical Officers, appearing to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council in some respects objectionable, the following modification is directed in the existing regulation on that subject.

1st. For a Detachment of 24 men, and upwards, but not exceeding a Troop, or Company, an Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one person.

2d. For a Detachment of more than a Troop, or Company, but not exceeding half a Regiment of Cavalry, half a Battalion of Infantry, or half a Battalion of Artillery, an Assistant Apothecary, and an Assistant Steward.

3d. For a Detachment exceeding half a Regiment, or half a Battalion, an Apothecary and Steward.

The other descriptions of Hospital Establishments laid down in the clause of the article under consideration, to remain unaltered, and the Apothecaries now attached to detachments, which by the proposed modification will be entitled only to an Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one person, to be continued until they can be otherwise disposed of, when they will be replaced by those of the lower rank.

His Lordship in Council further considering, that an increase to the number of subordinate Medical Officers, would greatly promote an efficient System of Hospital Management, is pleased to authorize three Assistant Stewards and eleven Assistant Apothecaries to be added to the Establishment. The Assistant Stewards to be stationed, one at the Presidency General Hospital, one at Cawnpore, and one at Meerut, whence they will be ready to accompany any Detachment of European Troops proceeding from those Stations, and when not required for detached duty will be employed in their respective Hospitals.

Presidency General Hospital, 1 Assistant Apothecary.

For Artillery at Dum Dum, 1 ditto.

Horse Artillery, 1 ditto.

2 Regiments of European Dragoons, at 1 each, 2 ditto.

6 Regiments of European Infantry, at 1 each, 6 ditto.

The Assistant Apothecaries will be stationed as exhibited above, and their Services also considered available for occasional Detachments.

The Pay of this class of subordinate Medical Officers, Assistant Apothecary, is increased to 25 Rupees per Mensem.

In obedience to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Heysham, formerly a Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of

Native Infantry, to the Pension Establishment. Mr. Heysham will draw the allowances of a Captain of Infantry, on the list of Military Pensioners.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank:

Artillery Regiment.

Major Clements Brown to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 2d of August 1819, vice Butler deceased.

Captain George Swiney to be Major, First Lieutenant William George Walcott to be Captain of a Company, From the 2d of August 1819, in succession to Brown promoted.

Medical Department.

Acting Superintending Surgeon Robert Lowe to be Superintending Surgeon, from the 14th of March 1819, vice O'Neil deceased.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Alexander Halliday to be Surgeon, with rank from the 29th of June 1819, vice Howell deceased.

Adjustment of Rank.

Surgeon John Stephens, date of rank 14th March 1819, vice Lowe promoted. Surgeon James Mellis, M. D. date of rank 9th May 1819, vice Bruce deceased. Surgeon Angus Hall, date of rank 21st May 1819, vice Balfour deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Colonel Loveday, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the permanent Government Command of the Troops at Agra and Muttra, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, vice Brevet Colonel Richard Frith deceased.

Sub Assistant Commissary General Lieutenant David Bruce, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissary General, from the 22d April 1819, vice Major George Becher who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General Lieutenant J. Syme, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub Assistant Commissary General, vice Bruce.

Deputy Assist. Quarter Master General Lieutenant Palmer, of the 3d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Brownrigg removed to the Commissariat Department.

Captain John Smith, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, vice Palmer.

The following Appointments are likewise made by the Governor General in Council:

Surgeon Alexander Halliday to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Ainslie removed to Patna.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Wood to be Senior Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital, vice Halliday promoted.

Officiating Assistant Surgeon John M. Gerard to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Mymensing, vice Stephens.

Mr. R. Nighland, having been reported duly qualified by the Medical Board, is to do duty as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, with temporary rank in the Army.

Officiating Assistant Surgeon R. Nighland to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Howrah, vice MacRa appointed Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Mr. Hawkins to be a Sub Assistant in the Training Department of the Honorable Company's Stud, vice Lieutenant Hanbury deceased.

Mr. Charles MacKinnon, having produced a Counterpart Covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly.

The leave of absence granted, in General Orders of the 19th of December 1818, to Lieutenant W. Oliphant, of the Artillery Regiment, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, is commuted to a Furlough to Europe on the same account, from the 18th January 1819, the date of the ship Sovereign's sailing from Bengal, on which he embarked.

The conditional extension, by the Local Government at Prince of Wales's Island, of the leave of absence granted by the Supreme Government in General Orders of the 12th of September 1818, to Ensign Edward James Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council for a period of six months from the 18th of May last.

In continuation of General Orders of the 24th of October 1809, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize an allowance of One Sonat Rupee per diem to be passed to Conductors and Sub-Conductors, who may either resign or be dismissed the Service, under the same rules as therein laid down for Commissioned Officers similarly circumstanced.

Lieutenant W. Barnett, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Pitcairn's Island.

Erratum in the List of Donations.

For J. Palmer and Co. read John Palmer.
For Mr. Thomas Littler, read Thomas Lyster.

Additional Donations since received by Mr. Smith.

			Rs.
The Hon. W. L. Melville,	} Cuttack.	.....	32
A. Sterling, .....		.....	16
Dr. A. Maclean, .....		.....	16

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Lieutenant Caine, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Margaret Keene, Daughter of the late J. H. Keene, Esq.

At Benares, on the 20th instant, Lieutenant R. Sinclair Sutherland, of the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Robeson.

On the 23d instant, at Dum Dum, by the Reverend Mr. Robertson, W. Harris, Esq. to Eliza, second Daughter of the late Major General Sir J. Horsford, of the Bengal Artillery.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th instant, in Chowringhee, the Lady of the Honorable J. E. Elliot, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 26th of July, the Lady of Captain Landale, of the ship Jessy, of a Daughter.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 12th instant, the Lady of W. J. Lemarchand, Esq. of a Son.

At Bareilly, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. J. Hamilton, 4th Native Regiment, of a Son.

On the 12th instant, at Coel, the Lady of Captain G. D'Aguilar, 13th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 6th instant, the Lady of the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain N. H. Hatherly, of the 25th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 23d instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. William Doll, Chief Mate of the ship Stockton.

On the river, near Budge Budge, on the 24th July, Lieutenant George Chidley Coote, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry.

At Madras, on the 1d instant, William Fallowfield, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Bangalore.

EUROPE DEATHS.

In England, aged 71, after a short illness, Mr. Mark Wilks, many years the pastor of one of the Baptist Congregations in Norwich. Early in life Mr. Wilks was distinguished for an ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty; and the natural strength of his mind, joined to a perseverance which no difficulties could subdue, rendered him a valuable champion to the cause. In common with many of the friends of freedom, he was a member of a Society formed at this time in Norwich, for obtaining a Reform in the representation of the people. Previous to the memorable State Trial, in 1794, the papers of this Society were seized by a King's Messenger, and many of them were brought in evidence against Mr. Hardy, Mr. Tooke, and Mr. Thelwall. The exertions of Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gibbs, and the honesty of the Juries, checked the bloody designs of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, and calmed the apprehensions of the people. The papers from Norwich served only to shew, that a large number of its inhabitants were in active co-operation with a Society in London, for the purpose of obtaining a just representation of the people. But such was the "vigour beyond the law" which was then had recourse to, that it was no wonder the friends of Reform in Norwich, as well as elsewhere, awaited with anxious expectation the event of these trials. The Jury on Hardy's trial had not returned their verdict on the Saturday night, when the mails left London. About 10 o'clock it was delivered, and two friends of Mr. Wilks immediately set out for Norwich. They arrived about half-past eleven on the Sunday Morning, and immediately going down to the chapel, found him in the midst of his sermon. Mr. Wilks saw them enter, and immediately addressing himself to one, said, "Friend —, is all well?" — "Yes (replied his friend) all is well." — "Thank God, (said Mr. Wilks) let us sing a hymn of praise and thanksgiving for this signal deliverance." During the latter part of his life, although his principles remained unchanged, he withdrew from any active political exertion.

At Havre de Grace, in the 63d year of his age, Lieutenant Colonel D. Roberts, formerly of the Life Guards, but last of the 51st Regiment of Infantry. It is not generally known that he was the writer of the very popular little poem of "Johnny Newcome in the Army."

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
25 Venus	British	G. Danson	Madras	Aug. 19

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
25 Adele	French	S. E. R. Duplessais	Havre
25 Bengal	British	G. Woodward	Liverpool
26 Georgiana	British	J. Rogers	Madras
26 Cadmus	Amer.	R. Brumley	New York

Nautical Notices.

The ship Surry, Captain Aldham, from London the 15th of April, arrived at Madras on the 18th of August, and was expected to sail from thence, for Calcutta, on the 21st. Her Passengers will be found below.

The following was posted at Lloyd's on the 8th of March:—The Rosalie and Carlotta, Spanish Transports, from Cadiz to Lima, have been taken by the Insurgent Privateers, and these make the whole of the fleet that sailed.

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine ships, of all sizes and nations, entered the port of Amsterdam during the year 1812.

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Madras on the Surry.

For Bengal—Lieutenant John Lucas Earle, 8th Native Infantry; Mr. Wm. Hickey; Mr. Wm. Halford; Captain Wm. Thomas; Mr. Thomas Grigg; Mrs. Mary Jane Earle; Mrs. France Isabella Hickey; Mrs. Mary Thomas; Mrs. Elizabeth Grigg, and 3 Children; Mrs. Sophia Wright; Miss Sophia Wright; Miss Mary Wright; Miss Mary Thomas; Mrs. Voynton; Miss Mary Voynton; Miss Charlotte Delamaine; Miss Anna Delamaine; Miss Emily Stewart; Miss Charlotte Noyes.

For Madras—Captain Thomas Douglas, 5th Native Infantry; Captain John Palmer, 5th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant George Murial, 8th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Robert Waters, 8th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Charles H. Gibb, 12th Native Infantry; Mrs. Waters; Miss Mary Ann Tully; Miss Catherine Campbell.

Commercial Reports.

Cotton continues without alteration in price; Sugar, Salt Petre and Opium have advanced, the latter to 2000 Rupees per chest; and Grain has generally declined during the past week.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	AUGUST 1819.	SELL
4 Annas	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	58 Annas

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW
2s 6d	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2s 7d
	On Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. Sa. Ra.	
	On Madras, 30 Days sight, per 100 St. Pags. Sa. Ra.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	....	Sicca Rupees 206 4	per 100
Zechins,	....	ditto	ditto
Venetians,	....	ditto	ditto
German Crowns,	....	ditto	ditto
Star Pagodas,	....	ditto	ditto

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.